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## The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and six rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

### CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
Sept. 11, 1915	9,134

### HAVE THE BULLETIN FOLLOW YOU

Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs. Order through The Bulletin business office.

### CARRANZA'S REPLY.

By his reply to the communication of the representatives of Pan-American governments, Carranza discloses that he has no intentions of participating in a conference with the representatives of the other factions who are contending for the control of Mexico and he displays every confidence in his ability to establish peace and reorganize the government under the plan which he has in mind, and by so doing taking proper care of the interests of foreigners as well as those of the Mexican populace. That Carranza has the best organization and at the present time is in the best position to establish peace and order in Mexico is a fact which stands out most prominently against him.

If what he says is so there has been no time in the past year or two when he was in a better position to put Mexico on its feet. That is what the government of the United States in America desired in promoting the peace conference and what will be the object of meeting his representative in such a conference as he suggests, and which it seems probable will take place in the near future, is to advance the time when peace can be restored. His turning down of the proposition submitted by the seven envoys is only what was anticipated.

### NEW LEGISLATION WILL HELP.

In the announcement made by Acting Secretary Swett of the department of commerce it is pointed out that the war in Europe has advanced this country to a place second to but one among the maritime nations of the world, but nothing is plainer than the conclusion which he reaches that while this is the situation today it does not mean that it will be permanent.

The war has furnished the reason for the increase in the merchant marine of this country which experienced an increase of 390,798 gross tons during the year. There was trade to be handled, and the country was obliged to be abandoned and it has been taken up by ships under the American flag because of the greater safety which was assured. This country has been forced to do in the shipping line what it has depended upon to a large extent, the merchant marines of other countries to perform.

Even while the war has served to help the merchant marine of this country there has been legislation from within which is going to operate in a different direction. There are advantages under the American flag at the present time, but there are assurances that they will be handicapped by the legislation passed and under advocacy just as soon as the war ends. The seamen's bill shows what has been done to discourage the merchant marine at home, while the proposed government ownership of steamship lines for competition with private capital indicates that the American registry can only furnish temporary attractions for transoceanic shipping. If the United States is to hold second place it must look to its legislation.

### EDUCATION NEEDED.

There is more truth than poetry in the conclusion reached by the founder and president of an industrial school in Mississippi for the training of young colored men and women, following the receipt of a sum of money for its use from one who wanted thereby to atone for the part he took in the lynching of a hapless Negro, when he believes that it is the opinion of that man that the best insurance against the cause of lynching is the open school.

door-rigid training in the elements of industry and citizenship.

It is invariably true that conditions which lead up to lynching and mob violence are the result of a lack of education. It may not be that all those who participate in such crimes which are a violation of all decency, are educated people though in many instances leaders in their respective communities, but it is nevertheless a fact that the conditions of the Negroes who are so unjustly treated is due to a large degree to the attitude which has been manifested towards them. They know no better because there has been no effort on the part of those who are so quick to lynch them, in many cases, to point out the evidence to teach them better. There is, therefore, less excuse for the lynchers and upholders of mob law than there is for the uneducated and down-trodden man of black whose color and lack of opportunity places him at once under suspicion even though he may be innocent. Education is greatly needed and the sooner the people in the lynching states realize it and devote their efforts as heartily to bringing it about as they do to murdering them without a fair trial, the quicker will a big problem be removed.

### A POINTER FOR AUSTRIA.

Thus far Austria has not indicated what its action will be regarding the notification sent to it expressing the fact that this country no longer considers Ambassador Dumba acceptable and asking for his recall. That it came as a surprise in view of the circumstances which brought it about can hardly be expected unless Austria has gotten the impression that this country doesn't know when it is imposed upon and that it is still influenced by the Bryan policy. It is to be hoped that all its protests were for the satisfying of the American mind and not to be taken seriously abroad.

It is furnished something to think about, however, by the expression from The Daily, a Bohemian work published in New York, when it says: "In the name of our many thousand readers we herein protest against the outrageous insult committed by Austria-Hungarian Ambassador Dr. K. T. Dumba, to the Slavonic people in America, saying that Slavonic workmen in steel industries are not educated. But what is more outrageous, Dr. Dumba is trying to disturb peace between American citizens and intended American citizens of foreign birth against the welfare of their beloved adopted country. All of our readers of Bohemian and Slavonic nationalities (many thousands of them) think it is about time to hand Ambassador Dumba his passport because he has made himself unfit in this country."

That shows no disposition to overlook his flagrant acts and Austria will do the sensible thing if it recalls its representative at once and does its part in maintaining the friendly relations.

### MUST ASSUME THE RISK.

Strange as it may seem Germany continues to cry out against the danger which its submarines must experience in endeavoring to put into operation respect for the idea of giving warning to steamships which they propose to sink. It finds difficulty in reconciling the part which it should play under international law which it participated in making and the policy which it has adopted by itself for the destruction of the commerce of its enemy. It believes that the risk which is taken by the under-water boats is too great for it to be expected that they should lay themselves open to attack and destruction.

As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. Germany is attempting to get out of a bad hole in which it has been placed by the enemy when its ships were driven off the seas and its navy cooped up in a safe haven. It understands that it would have no show at all if it attempted to capture a submarine and sink the ship by sending out cruisers to do the trick. It therefore calls to its assistance the submarine, which in a certain sense is a frail craft for such work, because it possesses the advantage of being able to dodge out of sight and yet it is unwilling to assume the risk which should be expected when it is necessary to employ such an agency. It is the type of fighting craft which Germany is forced to use in getting out of its hole and yet it figures that it should be allowed to violate international law and the rights of humanity in the pursuit of its course. Germany doesn't like to take its medicine because it happens to be bitter, even though it is its own prescription.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Too many people mistake a hair trigger disposition for artistic temperament.

Dr. Dumba probably realizes that as an ambassador he can do a lot of things as long as he doesn't get found out.

No one understands what blue Monday means better than the youngster who has been enjoying a glorious week end.

Wire cages have been suggested for stenographers, but just because a few bite, why should all of them be made to suffer.

The fellow who wears his straw hat until the snow flies never lets fashion or the calendar interfere with his comfort.

Despite the part which the automobile is playing in the way, it is impossible for the armies to get along without the horse and the mule.

It looks as if the error of judgment in column in warfare as planned by Germany would prove as unsatisfactory as in the baseball box score.

It looks as if there might be an interesting scrap trying to get hold of that ten million dollar fund for peace which Henry Ford has set aside.

It is possible, from Carranza's reply, that he doesn't so much desire peace as he does the humiliation of his enemies, and a wish to do it all himself.

It is promised by Dr. Dumba that he will have a statement in a few days, meaning of course that by that time he will know when his steamer departs.

Long Island has a right to get indignant over highway conditions when an auto driver runs down and kills the flagman who was working for his safety.

## WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

To clean a brass plate without soiling the woodwork around it, cut a piece of cardboard the shape of the plate and place around it when cleaning.

Clean white enameled furniture by dissolving one tablespoonful of baking soda in a pint of warm water. Saturate a soft cloth and wash the furniture.

To keep milk toast from becoming soggy, serve the boiling hot milk in a covered pitcher, so that each person may himself pour it on his toast.

Fur coats should be packed on their hangers; it is a mistake to put them back in their boxes. Don't use a wool padded hanger; a stout wire or wooden one is best.

Aluminum ware can be polished with a mixture of borax and ammonia and water, applied to the article with a soft cloth. Rinse well through several waters.

A very good filling for layer cake is made by mixing a pound of finely minced shelled almonds with two eggs, a cupful of confectioner's sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Try rubbing the scorched marks on linen with half a raw onion, then wash in the usual way, and if the scorch is not a very bad one the linen will be white again.

Delicious sandwiches for the afternoon are made of raisins and nuts chopped together very fine, moistened with a little whipped cream and seasoned with a little salt.

When icing runs, put it back on the stove, on top of an asbestos mat, and stir until proper consistency is restored. This can be done by stirring up added to the white of the egg.

Stains on blankets and other woollen goods can often be removed by using a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of egg. Spread this on the stain, leave half an hour and wash.

Cream cheese lends itself to garnishing as well as being palatable. Its softness makes it easy to mold in any shape, and it can be mixed with various condiments into delicious sandwich paste.

A fresh mildew spot can be removed with lemon juice and exposure to the sun. If it is an old spot dissolve a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts of cold water and soak the fabric.

### WILLOW FURNITURE.

To renovate willow furniture, scrub with a brush, using salt instead of soap, and rinse thoroughly. Do the work in the shade if possible, where plenty of water can be used, because all the salt water must be rinsed off.

When quite dry go over each part with pure linseed oil. This will soften the willow, making it more pliable, consequently less apt to break when tightened by the water treatment.

The oil adds considerably to the life of the furniture as well as improving its appearance. In fact, any kind of basket work will last longer for a coat of oil. Old rattan chairs can be made new again by rubbing them with a side down and scrubbing the sagged seat with hot water until it is smooth, and stiff again, and when dry coating with the oil.

One of the best remedies for removing the unpleasant odor from a room is to put a pump of ammonia into a common jar and add to it a few drops of perfume on hand. The ammonia will absorb the extract. Then pour in a half a teaspoon or less of boiling water.

### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

To allow a child to sit in wet boots and stockings is to court illness.

Cucumber cream is made from two ounces of almond oil, one-half ounce each of rosewater and white wax, and one ounce of cucumber juice. The latter is made by washing and cutting a cucumber into a thin slice, and steeping it in water. This is heated slowly and brought to the boiling point, simmering until the mass is pulpy. It is strained.

Sunburn is often extremely painful. In many cases, where a girl has been out in the sun, the skin is so red and itchy that it causes very real suffering. It is a wise girl who knows how to care for her own sunburn, for she will save herself a good bit of pain by doctoring it at once.

Children should be taught not to rub their eyes. Not only does it irritate the lids, but it is an excellent way to infect them from the application of dirty hands. The hands are responsible for many ills that pass into the eyes, and the more one knows of this, also true of grown-ups as well as of youngsters. Every one should own an eyecup, they cost only a few cents, and a bottle of water is all that is required by the drugist for the purpose. An eye bath when the eyes feel the least bit irritated will rest and strengthen them wonderfully.

Massaging a sluggish facial skin daily will aid in the elimination of the Exanthema. Use a fine brush, the aid of hand mirror, in a strong light. Where do your blackheads congregate? On your nose? In the creases of the neck? Then rub the skin by daily friction with the flat of the fingers dipped in cold cream. Do this in the morning, but at night use the complexion brush, which itself acts as a stimulant.

### TRELLIS VEILING.

Trellis veiling is chic. It has a large open mesh, yet it will confine stray locks and give the trim appearance which wearers of veils like. It comes in several designs but the large square mesh, each square a half inch or over in width and height, is one of the best to be had.

### FOR FLATIRONS.

Flatirons that have become rough from rust or starch should be rubbed with yellow beeswax. Have a cake of the wax tied in a piece of coarse cheesecloth. Heat the iron until it is very warm, but not hot, rub the iron briskly with beeswax, and then quickly rub with a clean, coarse cloth until the surface is perfectly smooth.

### TO SERVE TEA.

An easy way of serving a cup of tea is to place the cup on a matching plate and to put a folded tea napkin, a spoon and a fork on the plate. Then place whatever sandwiches or cakes you may desire to serve with tea. They can be accommodated on the plate and daintily and easily eaten.

If elaborate cakes or sandwiches are served with tea and no plate is provided it is difficult to manage them balanced on the saucer of the cup. If a separate plate is held under the cup

and saucer it is practically useless, for the saucer so nearly fills it that the margin at the edge is not wide enough to accommodate the cakes.

Of course, when a simple wafer or easily eaten sandwich is to be passed with the tea the saucer of the teacup is sufficiently commodious to accommodate it.

### DICTATES OF FASHION.

The sailor hat is returning.

Striped quilts appear on millinery.

Nets are most important of all laces.

Winter hats will be trimmed with flowers.

Navy blue is a good color for the fall suit.

Buttons appear as decorations on fall skirts.

A great deal of velvet will be used this winter.

Children's dresses incline to the flaring style.

Little folks' coats will flare from the shoulders.

Bolero fronted coats have directoire basques.

The crowns of the autumn hats will be higher.

White corduroy is used a great deal for sports coats.

New colors are army blue, Belgian blue and battle ship gray.

Small military capes will be worn in the summer and autumn.

If the complexion is colorless avoid wearing delicate grays, greens and blues.

Embroideries will be lavishly used now that the long and full skirted dresses have come in again.

There are extraordinarily pretty robes of embroidered net and lace, robes so nearly made that any ordinary seamstress could put them together successfully.

### JAPANESE DESIGN.

If you have a tea set decorated with a Japanese design, don't fail to get a traycloth on which realistic designs of birds and trees are stamped. Embroider the design in loose darning stitches, combining black and blue materials. By securing a pattern which is tinted you will have less work to do and the result will be just as satisfactory.

Sea cozies are very much in prominence, it would be advisable for your china teapot, being sure to have the birds and trees stamped upon the cozy, can be easily slipped over the teapot. Of course, a padding of asbestos must be slipped into the cozies. Be sure to keep this cozy in mind when selecting dollies, so that they will be sufficiently large.

### NOVELTIES IN VEILS.

The dainty woman who pays careful attention to the accessories of her toilet must realize over the veil novelties. These are chic and fascinating in the extreme—courses when worn by the right woman. In many cases these abbreviated affairs are made of a half circle is the most appropriate, and are straight on the lower edge, with the design in circular form, the design is circularly placed on the face, while the lower straight edge falls just below the chin, dotted with chenille along the edge. Lace embroidery is also extensively worn.

### NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

A piece of lace or net starched and put under a hole in a lace curtain, when pressed smooth with a warm iron, will scarcely be visible.

New American patch work designs show large pink tulips on a neutral ground.

The latest napkin holders are of silver. The initial of the owner is cut from the metal. A clip behind secures the serviette.

New nursery towels depict boating scenes with quaint figures and objects all done in appropriate coloring and the very simplest of stitches.

When working buttonholes on bias material or goods which reveal first stitching, the needle should be kept dry. The material will then neither stretch nor ravel.

Clean your sewing machine frequently if you would have good service. Kerosene oil and absorbent cotton are admirable for the purpose. Follow with a good lubricator.

Toilet must rejoice over the vell novelties of the graceful lady daisy emblems, which are so charming. The contrast is made even more pronounced by the carrying out of the former in floss and the later in characteristic flat cotton.

### POTTED PLANTS.

When potted plants put a piece of coarse muslin over the hole in the pot before putting in the bits of stone and soil, which keeps the drainage good. The muslin prevents the earth from washing away.

### FOR A RADIATOR.

A good substitute for a radiator brush which is rather expensive and which is most satisfactory, may be made of a bag of cutting flannel to fit your carpet beater and finish on the three sides with a narrow, full double ruffle; fasten with a draw string. This cleaner can be used through the lengthwise or crosswise sections of any radiator.

### CONCERNING WOMEN.

Oregon has more than 100 woman physicians.

Philadelphia has a woman barber, who has a lucrative business.

China now has schools where women are taught to be doctors.

Scrubwomen who belong to the union in Boston receive \$5 per week.

Mrs. Belle Headison is the only policewoman in Paterson, N. J.

In Austria women are now employed as undertakers and grave diggers.

Miss Selma M. Wright is the only woman lawyer in the state of New York.

German republic at Nancy and Lunenburg, and driven from Amiens, Reims and Brabant-le-Roi.

German forces occupied prepared positions along the Aisne.

Heavy fighting at Louvain, Malines, Borty and near Thann.

Russians gained victories west and northwest of Lemberg.

German occupied Karagru, British East Africa.

German cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine.

## MON.—TUES.—WED. FEATURES EXTRAORDINARY

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Woman livery driver in the national capital.

A majority of the county school superintendents in Kansas are women.

The Wisconsin legislature recently passed a mothers' pension law.

Mrs. E. H. Holman is one of the most prominent architects in Philadelphia.

Women are now eligible for appointment to the police force in New Orleans.

PRETTY FIRE SCREENS.

Select a three wing screen, low and of neat proportion, cover with art denim the color of the room and decorate with scenic post cards.

To bring out the brilliancy of cut glass ammonia should be placed in the water in which it is to be rinsed. All glass should be dried immediately and not drained.

FOR CUT GLASS.

Breakfast Rolls.—To one and a half cupfuls of mashed Irish potatoes add two eggs beaten light and one-half cupful of sugar, and to this a cake of yeast which has been dissolved in a cupful of tepid water. Roll water, as you know, will kill the germs, which in this case is just what you do not want to do. Then to this mixture add one cupful of flour and one cupful of sweet milk, putting in a little of each at a time and beating with an egg whip. Add, then, enough flour to make the mixture as thick as for batter-cakes, put it to rise in a warm place free from drafts and let it rise to twice its bulk. In winter it takes rather two hours to rise, in summer not so long. Add now one quart of flour one heaping teaspoonful of salt and one cooking spoonful of baking powder. Cut with biscuit cutter, put into greased pan, grease the tops, cover, let rise one hour and bake in a moderate oven.

Meat Souffle.—Meat souffle is a good leftover meat for warm weather. To make it, prepare a cupful of good white sauce, add to it a cupful of meat, a cupful of chopped meat of any sort. When it is hot add the yolks of four eggs, beat for a minute and cool. Beat the whites stiff and add to the cool mixture, pour into a buttered baking dish and bake until firm. Serve immediately.

Cost of manufacture is all that prevents alcohol from competing now. But the alcohol boosters predict that denatured alcohol could be made on the farm and sold for 20 cents a gallon. This is a prediction that has never been realized.

Man to man, there is absolutely no comparison between an American scold and that which masquerades as the name of a soldier in Mexico. But in the event of war it would not be a case of man for man. The kind of warfare in which the Mexican would engage would mean death, less time and energy to combat, of real battle the Mexicans know little, but they are masters of the guerrilla warfare in the case of soldier and aid them in contour and climate. Against these factors the United States troops would have to wrestle and the struggle would be long and bloody—Meriden Record.

This is another line of war material different from that quite as essential as shells and shrapnel. The material used in these army clothes is what we call shoddy. Woolen rugs, used over again. These rugs are purified, reweaved into cloth, and are the staple of the blankets, uniforms and other woollen equipments of the armies of Europe, of every nationality engaged in the great war. The value of finished goods has increased greatly in England and in other belligerent countries and that fact adds another burden to the already heavy load that the war has imposed on the nations.—Bridgeport Telegram.

The consensus of opinion among those who have just finished the month of training at Plattsburg is that the camp has opened the eyes of the American people to the enormous difficulties of the task of raising an army commensurate with the country's probable need in an emergency. It has forcibly demonstrated the folly of the belief that a great army can be raised and trained within a short time. Every man who has learned this lesson at Plattsburg goes back into private life an ardent advocate of the principle of military preparedness. The Plattsburg idea has taken hold and is rapidly spreading.—Torrington Register.

There have been many gems of thought given to the English language by George Gordon Noel, Lord Byron.

The War a Year Ago Today Sept. 13, 1914.

Germany repulsed at Nancy and Lunenburg, and driven from Amiens, Reims and Brabant-le-Roi.

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THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society

Rovno, at the southern end of the third Russian line of defense, along which the Tsar's troops are now reported to be regrouping, is become of first importance, as being the last stronghold blocking the German advance into the rich hinterland of Little Russia, or the much contested Ukraine, and as lying across the Teutonic path south to the Black Sea.

The following description of this strategic point of latest interest was issued today by the National Geographic Society:

"Rovno is the farthest removed of a triangle of fortresses guarding southern Russia. Lutsk, the apex of this triangle, lies north of Rovno, and is about 55 miles northeast of Lemberg. Dubno, in the southeast, 33 miles northeast of Brodno, and about 55 miles northeast of Lemberg. Dubno, in the southeast, 33 miles northeast of Brodno, is a point on the Lemberg-Rovno railway. Rovno is situated in the midst of a hilly country, 40 miles east of Dubno, and the fortress is a junction point on the railway running from Koenigsberg through Oswiec, Brest Litovsk, and Kovel, Koenigsberg and Odessa, with that north and south line of railroad which runs behind the third line of Russian defense, from Vilna through Lida, Baranovich to the southern fortress.

"A German peasant community is settled in the rolling country to the north of the fortress. Here begins the line of sunflower culture. The sunflower forms a much respected article of diet in Muscovy, and in season eaters of sunflower seeds are found everywhere. The peasants dry the seeds and chew them as means for reflection and for diversion, much as gum is chewed in America. When the peasant strikes up an acquaintance with a stranger he offers him, by way of breaking the ice, a handful of seeds, as the people of the west offer a drink or cigar. Pieces of public use are often crisp underfoot with the husks of the seeds, which are consumed in great quantities, and particularly in this true of the railroad stations.

"Rovno is a town in the government of Volhynia, distant 115 miles west-northwest from the capital, Zhitomir. Besides its military value it has no importance. Its population of 25,000, mostly Jewish, has some commerce in grain, cattle and wood, and there are a few flour mills and distilleries. Rovno is a strongly guarded gateway to a wealthier country just beyond."

The city of Siedlce, recently captured by the German army marching east from Warsaw against Brest Litovsk, is described by the National Geographic Society in today's sketch of the geography of Europe's battlefields. The war primer reads:

"Siedlce, while of little or no industrial or commercial importance, is an important railway junction, which binds the trunkline railways, Warsaw-Petrograd and Warsaw-Moscow, by a north-and-south line, beginning at the fortress Ostrolenka and ending at Lublin. One of the lines from Siedlce runs south to Lukow, and then turns east through the Meszajetecol and Elia to Brest Litovsk. On the railway front, Siedlce-Lukow, the German army which captured Warsaw was united with the troops which had taken Lukow was taken by the Ivangorod troops about the same time that the city to the north was won.

"Siedlce lies about 55 miles east-southeast of Warsaw. Lukow is twenty miles southwest of Siedlce, while Brest Litovsk is 55 miles from Lukow and 60 miles from Siedlce. Siedlce is about 31 miles south of the Warsaw-Petrograd Railroad